



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

(b) Medical inspection and disinfection of passengers of the third class, without distinction.

*On arrival at an Egyptian port.*—Medical inspection of passengers and crew coming from a contaminated port.

#### GERMANY.

*Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.*

Consul-General Mason reports, June 15 and 18, as follows:

#### *Plague.*

*German Empire.*—A 25-year-old Austrian physician, who had been occupied for several weeks with bacteriological work in the Royal Institute for Infectious Diseases in Berlin, died of plague on the 5th of June. The correctness of the diagnosis was placed beyond doubt by the experiments made on animals with cultures and by the bacteriological examination concluded on June 8. Those persons who had been endangered by contact with the deceased were promptly isolated and placed under medical supervision. The hospital attendant who had nursed the deceased has since been taken sick with inflammation of the lungs, and bacteriological examination of the sputum proved him to be suffering with pulmonary plague. He is now on the way to recovery.

*Egypt.*—Between the 23d and 30th of May there were registered in the whole of Egypt 4 cases of plague (with 4 deaths), namely, in Alexandria, 1 death; in Port Said, 1 case (1 death); in the Province Minieh, District Magagha, 2 cases (1 death); District Samalut, 1 death; District Minieh, 1 case.

*British India.*—During the week ended May 16 there were registered in the Bombay Presidency 1,488 cases of plague (with 1,222 deaths), of which 382 cases (367 deaths) occurred in the city of Bombay and 152 cases (142 deaths) in the town and port of Karachi.

*Philippines.*—In Manila during the month of April 48 persons died of plague.

*China.*—In the town of Amoy, toward the end of April, the daily number of cases of plague registered varied between 20 and 40.

*Japan.*—According to a communication dated May 29, a case of plague has occurred in Nagasaki.

*British South Africa.*—Cape Colony: Between the 3d and 9th of May there were registered in Port Elizabeth 5 cases of plague; in East London, 4 cases, and in King Williams Town, 3 cases. In Natal there occurred between the 19th and 25th of April 6 plague cases and 5 deaths.

*Queensland.*—During the week ended April 25, 2 cases of plague were registered in Brisbane.

#### *Plague and cholera.*

*British India.*—In Calcutta, during the week ended May 2, 288 persons died of plague and 65 persons died of cholera.

#### *Death rate of Berlin.*

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended May 30 was somewhat higher than that of the two foregoing weeks, amounting, calculated

upon the year, to 14.3 per thousand of the population. This rate, however, was considerably lower than that for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to 17.5. In spite of this increase, only four of the large German towns, namely, Barmen, Crefeld, Schöneberg (13.3), and Charlottenburg (with 12.4 per thousand) showed more favorable figures than Berlin. The death rate of London was somewhat lower than that of Berlin. The death rate of the following towns, among others, was considerably higher than that of Berlin, viz: Dresden, Leipzig, Bremen, Hanover, Cologne, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hamburg, Munich, Nuremberg, as well as Paris and Vienna. The increase in the mortality during the week in question was chiefly among children in the first year of life. The death rate among infants rose from 3.3 to 3.9 per year and mille, this rate being about one-half of that of Munich, Kiel, and Danzig. Acute intestinal diseases again showed a slight increase, causing 42 deaths. On the other hand, acute diseases of the respiratory organs showed a decrease, although they caused 45 deaths. There were further registered 75 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis and 37 from cancer. Scarlet fever caused 3 deaths, as compared with 10 in the foregoing week. Finally, there were 5 deaths from diphtheria, 5 deaths from measles, and 14 persons died by violence.

*Plague infection from laboratory work at Berlin.*

The 2 cases of plague formed the subject of an animated discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Berlin Medical Society. Professor Dönitz, who, in the absence of Prof. Robert Koch in Africa, is the director of the Berlin Institute for Infectious Diseases, gave an authentic account of all the incidents connected with the death of Dr. Milan Sachs and the sickness of the hospital attendant, Marggraf. During the removal of the sick doctor to the Charlottenburg Hospital and from there to the Charité Hospital several unfortunate incidents occurred by which various persons came into close contact with Doctor Sachs. The danger of a further spread of the plague, thereby created, was counteracted by the energetic precautions taken by the authorities. The hospital attendant, Marggraf, continues to make favorable progress; no plague bacilli were found in the sputum examined yesterday. Special interest was manifested in the remarks of the lecturer regarding cases of laboratory infection. Such infection has taken place not only with plague bacilli, but also with cholera and typhoid bacilli. For example, the son-in-law of Robert Koch, Doctor Pfuhl, was infected with cholera in the Berlin Institute, and Professor Marx was infected in this manner with typhoid. The question is now, Is an infection with plague more to be feared than an infection with cholera or typhoid? Herr Dönitz denied this emphatically; for, although during the last four years a large number of medical men had been occupied in the Berlin Institute with plague experiments, and there had been a large number of visitors to the plague department, no case of infection had hitherto occurred.

"Still, however," said Herr Dönitz, "I will not underestimate the possibility that the plague infection might eventually be followed by a plague epidemic, and it was for this reason that the exceedingly strict precautions were adopted."

Professor Kolle, also of the Institute for Infectious Diseases, specially emphasized the importance of the investigations regarding plague